

## Amusements and Meetings To-Night.

THEATRE OPERA—2 and 3: Pique.  
 OPERA HOUSE—2 and 3: Pique.  
 THEATRE OPERA—2 and 3: Pique.  
 THEATRE OPERA—2 and 3: Pique.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Day time only: Centennial Loan Exhibition.  
 GARDEN—Concert.  
 LEAVITT ART ROOMS—Exhibition of Paintings.  
 METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART—Day time only: Centennial Loan Exhibition.

## Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS—11th Page—5th and 6th columns.  
 BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS—10th Page—1st column.  
 BOARD AND ROOMS—11th Page—3d and 4th columns.  
 BUSINESS NOTICES—6th Page—1st column.  
 CORPORATION NOTICES—11th Page—2d column.  
 IDENTIFICATION—8th Page—6th column.  
 DIVIDEND NOTICES—10th Page—2d column.  
 EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS—10th Page—5th and 6th columns.  
 EXCURSIONS—11th Page—5th and 6th columns.  
 FINANCIAL—10th Page—1st column.  
 FUNERAL—11th Page—2d column.  
 HELP WANTED—11th Page—3d column.  
 HOUSES, COTTAGES, &c.—11th Page—3d column.  
 HOUSES AND FARMS WANTED—11th Page—3d column.  
 ICE CREAM—11th Page—3d column.  
 INSTRUCTIONS—10th Page—5th and 6th columns.  
 LECTURES AND MEETINGS—11th Page—6th column.  
 LEGAL NOTICES—11th Page—2d column.  
 MARBLE AND SLATE—11th Page—3d column.  
 MARSHES AND DRAINS—7th Page—6th column.  
 MISCELLANEOUS—5th Page—6th column; 12th Page—5th and 6th columns.  
 MUSIC—11th Page—6th column.  
 NEW PUBLICATIONS—5th Page—3d, 4th, and 5th columns.  
 PROPOSALS—5th Page—6th column.  
 REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—BROOKLYN—11th Page—1st column; COUNTRY—11th Page—1st column; AUCTION—11th Page—1st column.  
 RELIGIOUS NOTICES—11th Page—2d column.  
 SALES BY AUCTION—11th Page—2d column.  
 SAVINGS BANK—10th Page—1st and 2d columns.  
 SITUATIONS—11th Page—3d and 4th columns.  
 SPECIAL NOTICES—7th Page—6th column.  
 STRAIGHT AND BOLD—10th Page—3d, 4th, and 5th columns.  
 SYRACUSE, OCEAN—10th Page—2d and 3d columns.  
 TEACHERS—5th Page—6th column.  
 THE TRIBUNE—11th Page—6th column.  
 TOWN—11th Page—6th column.  
 TOWN—11th Page—6th column.  
 TOWN—11th Page—6th column.  
 TOWN—11th Page—6th column.

## Business Notices.

BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC SOAPS are of incalculable benefit to all housekeepers. As disinfectants and vermin destroyers, nothing can compare with them. Depot 33 John St.

TO CENTENNIAL EXHIBITORS.—THE DAILY TRIBUNE is delivered to exhibitors in the Exhibition, at their stations in the buildings or on the grounds, at a rate of one cent per copy. Orders should be left at THE TRIBUNE PAVILION, Belmont-ave.

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 Advertisements and subscriptions are received at publisher's rates, and single copies of THE TRIBUNE may always be obtained at all the above offices.

## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1876.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FORBIDDEN.—The Serbian army is near Nisch.

The Turks burned the Serbian town of Kosterdman.

The Turks were defeated near Kiek.

Earl Derby declared that Great Britain would maintain neutrality in the Turco-Serbian war.

Twenty-one persons were killed and 60 wounded by an explosion on the British ironclad Thunder.

DOMESTIC.—The chief Bear-Stand-Up has arrived from Sitting Bull's camp, and says that Sitting Bull will fight until the Black Hills question is settled.

Inspector Vandever reports that the friendly Sioux are willing to give up the Hills if the Government will feed them.

At present Columbia is the favorite crowd at Saratoga, and the race is thought to be between that crew and Cornell's.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday the impeachment trial was postponed until Monday.

The River and Harbor bill was voted upon, most of the reductions proposed by the Committee being rejected, and the additions carried.

A conference report on the Bankrupt bill was agreed to by both Houses.

The House transacted scarce any business at all.

Mr. Frost, a Republican member from Massachusetts, was unseated, and Mr. Abbott, a Democrat, seated in his place.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Six lives were lost by the Newark tragedy on Thursday, including those of the three murderers.

The policeman Dickerson and the wounded citizen, John Cahill, however, are not expected to recover.

The bodies of the murderers have been found.

The injunction against the payment of the Western Union dividend to-day was raised.

The Committee of bondholders of the Missouri Division of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad presented their scheme of reorganization.

Gold, 111½, 111½, 111½. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 89½ cents. Stocks dull and irregular, closing weak and feverish.

THE WEATHER.—THE TRIBUNE'S local observations are favorable to clear, warm, and partly cloudy weather, with deep haziness and a probability of light showers for one week.

In this city yesterday it was clear and warm, with little air in motion. Thermometer, 85°, 88°, 78°.

Readers of THE TRIBUNE leaving town or traveling for the summer can have the paper mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 per month, the address being changed whenever desired. Requests for a change of address should always mention the edition (Daily, Weekly, or Semi-Weekly), and both old and new addresses.

Where is Evans, the Post Trader? The counsel of Gen. Belknap are looking for him. The managers of the impeachment are waiting for him. The Senate, sweltering in the torrid heats of Washington, gasps "Evans!" He cometh not. Somewhere between Fort Hill and the Potomac, Evans is meandering. But where, oh where? And for how long?

Miss Field kept up her reputation for liveliness in her speech at the dinner for the benefit of the London Hospital for Throat Diseases. English dinners are proverbially solemn affairs, and it was doubtless a relief from the staidness of the occasion when Miss Field, responding to the toast of "the ladies," declared that she preferred "the gentlemen."

Servia has had recourse to paper money. In time her people may expect to know all about "inflation" and "resumption;" to be told that rag-money is a national blessing, and that bloated bondholders are plotting to make the nation redeem her promises in coin. Meantime, however, Servian credit has not been improved by this arbitrary war measure.

The Italian Government having been defeated yesterday on the Customs bill by the casting vote of the President, a ministerial crisis seems inevitable. This circumstance imparts additional interest to Mr. Trollope's letter on another page, wherein he describes

the political parties of Italy, and exposes the shortcomings of Premier Depretis and his colleagues.

Further details of the murders committed by the Thielthorns in Newark make the train of events more clear, but scarcely account for the savage ferocity of the brothers and their sudden display. When a Malay determines to "run amok," he prepares himself by intoxication. The Thielthorns, it is said, were not under the influence of liquor, and the event must go on record as an extraordinary instance of the maddening effect of the passion of revenge.

Mr. Chamberlain, the new member for Birmingham, is not an admirer of the Conservative Government. He recently declared that he could not gauge its "perversity and stupidity;" that Mr. Disraeli hardly ever told the truth except by accident; and had on many occasions "deliberately played with the House of Commons, and exhibited his cynical contempt for the honor of England." The ardent Radical has since explained that he spoke without preparation; but perhaps he was on that account the more candid.

Lord Derby showed yesterday that each European Power is, for one reason or another, indisposed to meddle in the Turkish conflict. He admitted that there is a strong party in Russia friendly to the Slaves, but he explained that it is not in power. As regards Great Britain, the Foreign Minister was strongly in favor of neutrality. "We have," he said, "guaranteed Turkey against murder, but not against suicide or sudden death." This policy will suit Russia. When both belligerents are weakened or exhausted her opportunity will be at hand.

Various schemes, according to our London letter, are under consideration to place the Crystal Palace on a paying basis. Although its affairs are managed by a strong board of directors under the presidency of Mr. Thomas Hughes, the ordinary shareholders have long since given up any hope of a dividend. It is accordingly proposed to sell the building, to lease it, or to dispose of it by lottery. The fortunes of the enterprise are of general concern, since the scheme was one of the first attempts on a large scale to furnish recreation for the masses at popular rates. Perhaps Mr. Barnum's guidance is needed.

We have simultaneously the opinion of Inspector Vandever about the Black Hills business and the report of an Indian chief who has recently paid a visit to Sitting Bull. There is a slight discrepancy between them, such as usually appears between the reports about Indians from the Interior Department and those from other sources. The Inspector is assured that the Sioux will readily relinquish the Black Hills if they are assured of good treatment and liberal supplies at the agencies. Sitting Bull's visitor reports that chief as making the invasion of the Black Hills by white men the chief pretext for war.

The boiler explosion on the British ironclad turret ship Thunder, by which twenty persons were killed and sixty wounded, will revive the distrust entertained in England regarding the efficiency of the navy. The disabled vessel is one of the four great steamers which form the "first class" of the British iron-clad fleet. She carries four 35-ton guns, weighs 9,157 tons, and has space for 1,600 tons of coal. She is, accordingly, of greater account than the Vanguard, the loss of which made the British people fear that their naval officers and sailors lacked ability to manage iron-clads of the proportions which modern warfare demands.

Our correspondence from the Centennial Exhibition covers a variety of topics. The methods of education adopted in Russia are very fully expounded; it may be news to some of our readers that the emancipated serfs can enter any school, from the lowest to the highest, in the empire. The advances of several of the South American States in educational facilities are also portrayed. A criticism on the Spanish pictures at the Exhibition indicates the few that are likely to interest American visitors very deeply. Among the minor attractions of the fair that are described is an invention for making strong coffee with cold water, which is, to say the least, a seasonable contrivance.

## SUPPLEMENTARY COINAGE.

The silver question involves two distinct issues; first, as to the use of silver as a subsidiary coinage, and second, as to the substitution of silver dollars for any portion of the legal-tender notes. The latter has been properly postponed. The question of subsidiary coinage has at last been properly settled, both as to the amount and as to the mode of issue. In respect to the ratio of coinage—the quantity of silver which should be contained in two halves, four quarters, or other small coins of the aggregate nominal value of one dollar—there has been no dispute, and no disposition to change the existing ratio. As to the amount of token coinage to be issued, we observed, some time ago, that the shipment of our new coins to the West Indies and South America, and even to California, would withdraw from circulation here a considerable part of the silver issued. Hence if the amount issued were only equivalent to the fractional currency in use, these shipments would cause a constant dearth of small change, and thus greatly retard if not wholly arrest the exchange of fractional currency for silver. This difficulty could be obviated only by authorizing the issue, not in exchange for fractional currency, of a quantity of subsidiary coin presumed to be sufficient to meet the demand for exportation.

By authorizing the issue of this token coinage without waiting for presentation of fractional currency at the Treasury, the scarcity of small change will be prevented. Those who have been hoarding fractional notes, in the expectation that the substitution would fail, and that a considerable premium would presently be paid for notes, and those who have been hoarding silver with intent to bring about a scarcity and a high premium, as well as the speculators who have been trying to maintain an artificial premium both on small coins and small notes, will now find their occupation gone. It is probable that a large amount of small notes, which have recently been withdrawn from circulation, will now be presented for redemption, and that a considerable amount of hoarded silver will be unlocked. Within a short time we shall have all the small coins we can use.

The amount to be issued is limited to \$50,000,000. It is true that there has been at one time outstanding fractional currency amounting to nearly \$50,000,000, but it is certain that a large proportion of this has been lost or destroyed. During the months of May and June the Treasury has been redeeming all classes of fractional notes presented,

and there is no reason why a like proportion of those now in use should not have been presented from each class. Of the latest issue, \$21,842,649 was outstanding May 1, and only \$16,607,814 July 1, \$2,807,672 having been redeemed in May, and \$2,427,154 in June, or twenty-four per cent in two months. But of the fourth issue only \$692,104 were redeemed in May, and \$472,599 in June; if 24 per cent of the amount now in use was presented, the whole amount in use May 1 was not over \$4,556,000, although \$5,525,148 was outstanding then, and \$7,360,741 was outstanding July 1. Again, of the first three issues there have been redeemed since May 1 only \$11,778, and yet the amount outstanding July 1 was \$10,479,179. In view of these facts it is well nigh certain that over \$10,750,000 of the first three issues, and over \$3,750,000 of the fourth, have been lost or destroyed, while it is evident that of the large fifth issue at least \$1,000,000 must also have been destroyed. Thus there remains of fractional currency really in use not more than \$19,446,000. The silver bill authorizes an issue of about twenty millions in small coin, more than enough to retire all the fractional currency in use, and this is an ample allowance for loss by exportation or hoarding.

## DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT.

The grand rallying of the Republican party displaces the Democrats. But they have themselves to thank for it. One Winter's trial of Democracy has been enough. Those who were most dissatisfied with the conduct of some Republican leaders feel as keenly as the most thorough partisans that it would be not only a positive evil but decidedly dangerous to intrust unrestrained power to the Democratic party. Hence it is that Liberals, Independents, and anti-Grant Republicans gather to the support of Hayes and Wheeler quite as earnestly as those members of the party who claim the best record for "regularity." The Union League Club and the Republican Reform Club favor the nominations fully as much sincerely, we venture to say, as the most active Custom-house politician, and the same spirit appears in the press, and in local ratification meetings of other cities. In view of these manifestations, the Democrats are somewhat disposed to sneer at the sincerity of Reform Republicans. The Democratic record supplies the sufficient answer.

For three years the Democratic party has taken pains to make it understood that Liberal or independent aid was not wanted. In Ohio, Pennsylvania, and other large States, it became the party of inflation and repudiation. For a time, hard-money Democrats in other States protested and opposed. But more than two-thirds of the members of the Democratic party in the House have repeatedly committed themselves to these false and dangerous notions during the present session. The opposition of hard-money men has steadily weakened. Mr. Cox of this State consents to offer a bill for the repeal of the Resumption act. Even Mr. Belmont, according to recent utterances, counsels "harmony and conciliation" through an abandonment of the pledge of resumption.

In every quarter the obvious tendency in that party is to surrender the most treasured traditions of the party, and to repudiate the most solemn pledges of the public faith, in order to keep the party whole. To Liberals and Independents this disposition is far more offensive than any personal affront. They were patriotic enough to support a party of sound principles, caring little whether it treated them well or ill. They are much too patriotic to support a party of repudiation.

When the Democrats gained power, it was by pledges of practical reform. But no sooner had the party offices to give than the dismissal of tried and valuable public servants began, to make room for incompetent hacks. We all know how the offices about the House of Representatives have been filled. Even Democrats have looked upon the spectacle with mortification. In legislation there has been great delay, persistent sacrifice of public interest to partisanship, gross incompetence, and most discreditable indifference to pledges. Retrenchment was promised, and weeks have been spent in capious wrangling about contemptible trifles, while millions were thrown away by the River and Harbor bill, passed without examination or debate, and a sum variously estimated from fifty to three hundred millions was voted away, so far as the House has the power, in the Bounty bill. These things contrast sharply with the pretended zeal for economy which leads the House to cripple important branches of the public service by inadequate appropriations. Empty professions do not satisfy intelligent Independents. They have been led to conclude that there is quite as much of insincerity and demagogism, quite as much readiness to sacrifice public good to partisanship, quite as strong a disposition to use power and the public service for the reward of party hacks and the promotion of party success, in the Democratic as in the Republican organization.

Once for all, let it be understood that the profound distrust of the Democratic party, which now prompts Liberals and Independents to embrace with pleasure the opportunity of supporting a good Republican ticket, is the result of Democratic misconduct. Men feel that it is not possible to trust a party which, placed on trial during the Winter preceding a Presidential campaign, has behaved so badly. Its promises of retrenchment and reform, tested by its acts, seem insincere. Its professed readiness to "let bygones be bygones" is disproved by the persistent selection, in place of the ablest and purest Independents, of men whose chief virtue is that they did not oppose rebellion. Its tendency toward repudiation is such as to alarm every man who cares for the public honor.

## "THE OFFICE-HOLDERS' CANDIDATE."

Gov. Hayes, in his letter of acceptance, declares that "honesty, capacity, and fidelity" constitute the only real qualifications for "office;" and "there is," he adds, "no other claim," by which he means that these are to be considered, and not merely party service, in making appointments. Of course there are honest and faithful men, of undoubted ability, who may not be appointed to place though they may ask it, for the simple reason that the number of offices is limited and the number of honest men who would like to fill them is large, though not unlimited. What we understand Gov. Hayes to say is that offices should not be bestowed as "rewards for services" to party leaders, because this system "tends directly to extravagance and official incapacity." Whether, if he should be President, he will keep in office those honest and faithful Republicans who are now there, is not so important a question as whether he will turn out the dishonest, the unfaithful, the unfit. It is to us, and to a vast majority of the voters, a matter of indifference whether A may have this post-office or B that custom-house, provided they are fit for the places; but it is not a matter

of indifference, should A neglect his business to electioneer for some Congress candidate, or B turn out to be a thief, whether or not they are cashiered, indicted, convicted, imprisoned. Moreover, we shall think the country a trifle nearer a political millennium when postmasters are no longer appointed solely for helping the Honorable This or That to a seat in the House of Representatives.

There are those who insist that Gov. Hayes cannot be considered a veritable reform candidate unless he will promise on and after the Fourth of March next to tuck up his shirt-sleeves, seize his ax, and decapitate all persons now holding place under the Washington Government. As we have never regarded all office-holders as rogues and fools, we can hardly see any need of a general proscription like this. No man, it is true, is entitled to a life tenure of a place merely because he may hold it; but without thinking of his interest, we can easily see how it might be for the interest of the Treasury or the Post-Office Department to keep him in, just as a private man might be loath to part with his old and good servant. As matters stand, we must trust something to the discretion and conscience of one or the other of these candidates. Judging Gov. Hayes by his letter, and by what we know of his character, we incline to the belief that in this business of bartering place he will be cautious and conscientious. We cannot imagine him protecting felons or patronizing fools. We know well enough that possession passes mischief with good resolutions; but when a candidate has a good reputation for veracity, we must take him at his word. Besides, we know pretty well what would follow the election of the other gentleman. It is no discredit to Gov. Tilden to say that he would make a clean sweep. He could not help himself, and, whatever his inclination, the pressure of party would force him to dismiss from public service a great many men who had much better be retained. Even if the Republican candidate were decidedly objectionable, we should regard with some apprehension the success of his opponent.

Moreover, the declaration of Gov. Hayes that, "if elected, he will not be candidate for 'election to a second term,'" is highly important, because, should he keep his promise, he will avoid the temptation to use the patronage of his office in such a way as to promote his personal projects. We wish that it were not necessary to speak time and space in the consideration of this topic; but the politicians have made it so. Circumstances have rendered this matter of patronage of the first importance. The country at present is governed by 80,000 office-holders. Of these we do not care how many who are honest and faithful and able are retained, so we may be sure that those of the other sort will be ejected.

## A SEASONABLE CHARITY.

We learn from *The New Century for Women*, a paper published on the Centennial grounds in the interests of women and whatever other things are pure, honest, and of good report, that many ladies living in the country adjacent to Philadelphia have agreed together to receive, each at her own house, during the Summer, one or two poor children, or a mother and child, for a week or fortnight. The far and accommodation promised are to be plain and comfortable. The only luxury offered is the chance of fresh air, green fields, hills, and running water. The idea strikes us as a most wise and beneficent charity.

The death-rate among teething babies during the heated term has run up weekly in New-York and Philadelphia high into the hundreds. There are few of them which could not have been saved by a fortnight of mountain or sea air. The lodging and boarding of a couple of children or a mother and child would not be missed in the abundance of any of our large farm households. The danger is that it seems so slight and easy a thing to do that few will do it. The farmer's wife is apt to undervalue the life-giving powers and the wonder of field and stream and barnyard, which she sees every day, and to forget that to thousands of wretched children in the city, who know nothing of Nature beyond the trees and grass in the stifling squares, they would be a revelation of Paradise. How many of the farmers and owners of country seats near New-York will join in this good work? There are good trustworthy agents in the city who can send them suitable objects of charity. If it is inconvenient to receive them in their own houses, there are always farmers who will board them at very low rates. Surely it will add a zest to the enjoyment of any man in his summer vacation to see Lazarus, not dying at his gate in town, but finding renewed life among his trees and roses.

## A FAMILY TRAGEDY.

There are those who criticize the Fate in the Greek tragedy as unnatural, and the wholesale slaughter in "Hamlet" as extravagant and improbable. If we should read in one of Miss Braddon's novels, for instance, of a family almost entirely cut off by violent deaths—of the eldest son killed in a fox hunt; of another son dying in a foreign land of a pestilential disease; of another murdered by a jealous rival; of a fourth run over, mangled, and killed by a public vehicle; and finally, of a fifth found dead under circumstances raising a question of murder or suicide; and if we should further read that in his old age the father of these victims had only one of six sons left to care for him—to such an extraordinary succession of calamities not even Miss Braddon's narrative skill could impart credibility. Yet this is precisely what has occurred in the well-known Halsted family in New-Jersey, the last victim being found floating and dead in Minnetonka Lake only a few days ago. Frank Halsted was the youngest son of Mr. Chancellor Halsted. He must have been eccentric, for he lived like a hermit upon the borders of the lake. He had with him a considerable sum of money, for the sake of which he may have been killed. This, however, would not break the continuity of this chain of tragedies. Self-destruction or assassination, he has left life mysteriously, and thus brought almost to a conclusion the dismal family history.

The presumption is that in such a case as this there must have been something in the character and consequently in the conduct of these brothers to account for deaths which were something more than coincident—a wayward disposition perhaps, a love of wandering, or habits and tastes of a perilous cast. Yet Halsted, it will be remembered, was murdered by one Botts for the sake of a worthless woman. We can imagine Caleb, the eldest, who was killed in a fox hunt, as a rough rider and fond of his pleasure. In 1848 we find four of these brothers seeking the newly discovered gold fields of California. Yet, though such a general tragic termination may be uncommon, we frequently find the same strong, passionate, unfeeling, and may be unscrupulous character in all the members of a family. There is nothing remarkable about

this, or at least nothing so remarkable as the wide differences which we sometimes notice in those of the same stock—one brother a curmudgeon; it may be, and the other a spendthrift; one loving only dogs and horses, the other books and pictures. Again, it is no sadder that five brothers should perish as we have narrated, than that five children of one house should all die within a few days of diphtheria; no more noteworthy than that a widow should survive her husband only a few days. The serious side of life constantly confronts us. We all walk in the shadow of an impending calamity which the mercy of Providence may or may not avert.

## EXECRABLE SHAPES.

Poets are not commonly men of science. At least they were not before the age of Lowell and Holmes. And so their figures of speech do not always add up. If Scott, for example, had understood the density of bodies and their corresponding weight, would he ever have written, "Even the slight haberdash raised its head, Elastic from her airy tread?" Certainly not. He might have said, had he recognized the great axiom that the True and the Beautiful are one, "Tough-rooted haberdash seemed to thrive beneath her well-shaped 'Number Five.'" Or, "The haberdash blue a cushion put under her well-proportioned 'foot,' or even, 'Freely its blooms the hare-bell shed, To 'blaze' the way her light feet 'sped.'"

For Miss Ellen was a tall young woman, with muscular system well developed by running and rowing, and Scotch, besides. Now, if the foot of this heroine were really beautiful, as the foot of a heroine is and must be, by the law of its being, it was perfectly proportioned to her like frame. Thus related, it could not have weighed less than two and one-quarter pounds avoirdupois. Not the most resolute haberdash that ever purpled Caledonian wastes would raise its head elastic after two pounds and a quarter, live weight, had suddenly obscured its day. We wouldn't back an India-rubber plant to do it.

If Suckling had been a physiologist, could he have made the absurd statement that "Her feet beneath her petticoat, Like little mice 'stole in and out.'" Again, certainly not. How could seven tarsal bones, five in the metatarsus and fourteen in the toes, with the muscles, sinews, tendons, nerves, and adipose tissue to them pertaining, be squeezed into a bulk suggestive even of the patriarch and chieftain of mice, let alone little mice? Unless, indeed, the lovely bride were a Chinese belle, a supposition which the context seems to forbid.

Shakespeare, the omniscient, never commits such solecisms. He gives "Shore's wife" a "pretty foot," and Rosalind a "fine foot," and Juliet a "light foot," but not one of his heroines has a foot whose praise lies in its smallness. He was a Greek in his sense of the beauty and harmony of the body. But Shakespeare gathers dust on the shelf while Herrick with his "feeble little snails," and Congreve with his "ho-peep" nonsense, and the rest of the tuncful but unscientific tribe adorn the quotation books.

Who shall say, however, that in Hades, Vesulus and Pandias and Herophilus of Chalcedon have not set in judgment and condemnation on these offenders for publishing false doctrines concerning the terminations of Lovely Woman? For their influence has been far-reaching. They have perpetuated that middle-aged instrument of torture, the French heel, which bestows ophthalmia, spinal disorders, untold nervous horrors upon its victims, and fetters their free movements as with ball and chain. They have corrupted the good taste of generations. They have raised up a brood of reporters and correspondents who send statistics to the country newspapers concerning the dimensions of Mrs. Smith's foot, Mrs. Jones's slipper, Mrs. Robinson's boot. If Mesdames Smith, Jones, and Robinson are tall or stout, yet can endure an incapacious shoe, to each of those fashionable Stoics is ascribed "the most beautiful foot in America." And if their shoe-maker happen to live in Berlin or Paris, the reporter's cup of satisfaction runneth over.

It is not many years since the fashionable world pronounced, as with one voice, that a delightful singer then new to the boards could never quite succeed in opera because of her big feet! Now Nature had projected that young lady upon a liberal plan. She had given her a deep chest wherein her lungs might comfortably labor, a large throat out of which her warbling notes trilled free as bird-songs, and a general amplitude of structure in keeping with these. In her salad days, indeed, Mademoiselle might have been taxed, by the unthinking, with a superabundance of collarbone, elbow-joint, and tibia. But Nature knew what she was about. Little by little, she softly overlaid the sufficient frame-work with firm and rose flesh. On the flouted feet, not one hair's breadth too large for the weight they were to carry, she taught her child to move with charming ease and grace, and to-day those symmetrical extremities are fit to be carved in marble.

The Greek sculptors declared that the length of the foot should be one-sixth of the length of the body. But even this ratio is exceeded in the statue of the Venus de Medici, who stands only four feet and seventy-six one-hundredths, in her head, so to speak, while her foot measures nine inches and three-tenths.

The meekest victim of the crude notion that a small foot must be beautiful is the second toe—that martyr by the pang without the palm. In the antique marbles this junior appears taller than the head of the family by the length of a joint, a projection which is essential to the easy pose of the body and its grace of movement. But by a process of natural selection, continued through generations, fashion has so improved on Providence that not one female foot in a hundred displays this conformation. Centuries of short shoes have outwitted the purposes of Nature, until, to save her children from added torture, she has pushed back the advanced guard of the foot almost to a line with the great toe. And so our women must mince along like hens, and spend their substance on the chiropodist, instead of stepping free on healthy feet with the equal gait of goddesses.

Mrs. Washington was noted for her pretty foot. She was not a large person, and she wore—listen, ye belles of the Avenue, and give ear, O matrons of the Capital—she wore, as the way-bills from England are alive at this day to testify, "the very smallest fives!" It is the fashion, just now, to copy that stately lady in her habit as she lived. If the imitation should extend to her frank avowal of the size of her feet, what a gain in health and comfort our girls would make!

Evidently those who predicted that we were to have no more Bosses, or that we were to have a new one, must revise their prophecies. Mr. John Kelly remains in command of the situation, and the Boss continues to be the central figure in local politics. No doubt his system of political management might

easily fall into worse hands. Mr. Kelly has a reputation for personal honesty which reconciles the average citizen to his prominence, and with all the faults of the local politician, has some notion of the way in which a city government should be administered, and thus has some hold on the affections of the timid tax-payer. But he withstands attacks now, not because of his hold on the average opinion outside of political organizations, but because he has back of him the great horde of working politicians who know him to be of them and with them. There is a good deal that is interesting in Mr. Kelly's past life and present position. Coming from the humblest stock and beginning life as a workman, he went into the kind of politics to which an election as sheriff seems a lofty as it certainly is a lucrative prize. He accumulated a sufficient fortune to support him without exertions, and then devoted himself solely to the direction of the politics of the greatest city on the continent. He directs the movements of the great organization of which he is the head—an army in size, and needing in all its endless ramifications the constant skill of generalship. He balances candidates for judgeships, picks out Mayors and Assemblymen, decides on Senators, and tells this district what it must do and that district what it must not do. In all this it is usually apparent that he is doing the thing which seems to him best for the city—and the Democratic party. Some say he does all this from sheer love of power; he says he does it to redeem the Democratic party. At all events he makes no money by it, and will take no office. He gets his reward in the devotion of the loud-lunged patriots who roared at him the other night the expression of their unabated confidence. The incident which gave rise to the "old-fashioned Democratic demonstration" in Tammany Hall, as some of the organs call it, was characteristic of his sincere self-assertion.

The gentleman speculators seem to be having a comfortable time this hot weather. Mr. George D. Lord, convicted of bribery, and abundantly able, by reason of a powerful physique and considerable wealth accumulated at the expense of the State, to endure the rigors of imprisonment, has his sentence deferred for a period, during which he obtains a stay of proceedings, taking the case out of the hands of the court and postponing sentence indefinitely. If Mr. Lord had committed a vulgar theft, he would undoubtedly have gone to jail on conviction and witnessed such reviews of his case as were brought about through prison bars; as it is he enjoys entire freedom and the services of distinguished counsel with none to molest but the thermometer. Messrs. Bolden, Denison & Co. have also succeeded in getting a postponement of their case, this time by refusing to go on without one of their numerous counsel, who is sick. Messrs. McKee and Maguire, late of the Whiskey Ring, but now of the county jail, St. Louis, have passed the stage where sentences can be postponed and trials put off. They are inmates of jail, duly convicted and sentenced, provided, however, with all the comforts which a paternal government allows gentlemen who have stolen a sufficient amount, to procure for themselves. But the added liberty of a private parlor was not enough for these prisoners of state. The other night they received a visit from a judicial friend, who invited them out for a drink. They crossed the street, entered a saloon, and proceeded to enjoy themselves. There was a crowd and subsequent discovery; then the inevitable reporter and the consequent row. Messrs. McKee and Maguire retired in good order. Altogether it's a good season for politicians under legal clouds.

There was scarcely ever a more dependent farewell than the letter in which Congressman Leavenworth of this State declines a renomination. He says that of the three committees on which he has been placed, "not one of them during the last seven months has reported a bill, or done anything but investigate," and the "investigations have disclosed nothing worth the paper used in making them." At the utmost, he says, he could hope to remain in Congress only four years, and this period "scarcely suffices to educate a member" for his duties. He does not seem to appreciate the melancholy inconsistency of this, and seems to forget that, by his own rule, he is two years better off in experience than his successor will be. The last and most dependent confession of all is that "a single member from the State of Massachusetts has had more influence on the legislation of the country for the last fifteen years than the entire thirty-three members from the State of New-York." It is most humiliating to visit the Capitol and witness our insignificance. States with not a quarter of our number of members have ten times our influence, and will continue to until we bring to the discharge of our political duties the same sagacity and wisdom which we so abundantly possess and make use of in our private affairs. There is more truth in this than a Congressman is accustomed to crowd into the same space, and Mr. Leavenworth's capacity for sincerity is a good argument for his reelection. If his letter is meant as a reproach to constituents for not insuring useful members by keeping them in Congress, it will be profitable reading for other States than this.

It has already been remarked with much regret, as if it were an indication of degeneracy, that the canvass has opened with little manifestation of enthusiasm. Underlying this lament is the notion that somebody's works are to be moved upon—that the attacking column ought to charge at